1	2	3	3	5
7.	हरियाणा	3790	2776.06	1317.24
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	807	121.99	14.67
9.	जम्मू व काश्मीर	1049	508.44	7.65
10.	कर्नाटक	12879	2272.00	561.87
11.	केरल	2444	1083.79	109.08
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	22815	3490.74	1374.66
13.	महाराष्ट्र	21177	3165.55	1340.55
14.	मणिपुर	164	111.96	0.36
15.	मेघालय	1104	40.69	9.20
16.	मिजोरम	584	10.06	—
17.	नागालैण्ड	601	62.42	1.24
18.	उड़ीसा	8077	2464.19	571.23
19.	पंजाब	4279	3035.85	2905.74
20.	राजस्थान	25678	2650.82	1633.55
21.	सिक्किम	114	24.07	—
22.	तमिलनाडु	8426	2259.42	1125.99
23.	त्रिपुरा	312	73.36	18.45
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	20817	10475.90	14714.10
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	6117	2954.07	900.81
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		232	49.91	56.68
	कुल	184943	49018.82	3788.68

Irrigation system in India

3519. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the World Bank's conclusion that wide-spread corruption is the root cause of the poor irrigation system in India;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the reasons for poor performance in the irrigation sector; and

(d) the steps being taken to enforce firm quality control and effective supervision at all stages of construction?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (c) Yes Sir. The Irrigation Sector Review Report of the World Bank refers to modest salary levels and inadequate performance related incentives of staff belonging to State Irrigation Departments in comparison to financial gains that are possible through collusion with contractors or illicit collection of revenues from farmers in exchange for water distribution favours. The report cities poor sector planning poor financial management inadequate water mangement and maintenance as the main causes of indifferent performance of the irrigation system.

(b) and (d) The observations of the World Bank have been brought to the knowledge of the State Governments. Steps being taken to improve quality of construction and supervision *inter-alia* include periodical site inspections during all phases of construction, Stress on data collection, compilation, analysis and

evaluation of site conditions so as to improve construction design, Stricter contracting procedures and steps to involve local communities and farmers to ensures adherence to quality standards by contractors.

Linking of surplus and scarcity zones

3520. SHRI S. MADHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 135 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th November, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the water balance study report of the Achankovil basin was sent to the Kerala Government and the comments of the State Government were received and whether the Technical Advisory Committee had considered the report and the comments;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to implement the report of the Technical Advisory Committee;

(c) what is the annual surplus in this basin at 75 per cent annual dependabiilty in respect of surface water;

(d) whether the comments of the State Government on the feasibility report on the water transfer links of Godavari-Krishna and the west flowing rivers of Kerala-Vaigai were received and considered by the Technical Advisory Committee and if so, what are the details of the surplus waters available in these basins; and

(e) what steps are being taken to divert the surplus water to the drought prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. General comments of Kerala Government alongwith clarifications of National Water Development Agency were discussed in the 14th meeting of Technical Advisory Committee on 11th October, 1990.

(b) Based on recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee meeting, the report has been revised and circulated again to Kerala.

(c) The annual surplus in Achankovil basin at 75 per cent dependability is estimated at 1515 million cubic metre.

(d) The comments of Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received on the Godavari (Polavaram)—Krishna (Vijayawada) Link in July, 1991. This alongwith clarifications of National Water Development Agency will be discussed in the ensuing 16th Technical Advisory Committee meeting of National Water Development Agency. The comments from Temil Nadu and clarifications of National Water Development Agency on Pamba-Achankovil-Vaigai link (PAV) were discussed in the 15th meeting of Technical Advisory Committee held in June, 1991. The comments of Kerala are awaited on Pamba-Achankovil-Vaigai Link. The surplus in Godavari basin has been estimated at 15020 million cubic metre, subject to revision based on crop water requirement in respect of the proposed Polavaram and Inchampalli Projects. Krishna and Vaigai basins are deficit basins.

(e) For preparation of a detailed feasibility report, the field investigations in respect of Pamba-Achankovil-Vaigai Link has been taken up during the current year and the optimisation studies in respect of this line are in progress. Preliminary feasibility studies in respect of other links to divert surplus water to drought prone areas are also in progress.

Construction of DAMS with Japanese Assistance

3521. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some major dams are proposed to be constructed in the country with Japanese aid and assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the dams proposed to be constructed with Japanese aid;

(c) the estimated cost of the dams projects and location thereof; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?